

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

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\$1.50 A YEAR

GENERAL FARM NEWS OF INTEREST.

Corp Reports.

According to G. L. Morris, Agricultural Statistician, Bureau of Markets and Crops Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, there were on the farms of the State on March 1 this year 43,542,000 bu., of corn, equivalent to 48 per cent of last year's crop. While this amount is considerably below 50,137,000 bu., the amount held one year ago, it is much larger than the 29,498,000 bu., held two years ago. This large amount may be surprising to some, especially in localities where the drouth was most severe last summer, and where many farmers are entirely fed out. On account of the warm winter through which we have just passed, feeding has been lighter than usual. Prices being low and freight rates high, there has not been the usual amount shipped. The amount that has been and will be shipped is estimated at 14 per cent of the crop. The amount of the crop merchantable is estimated at 82 per cent, the drouth damaging it considerably. The estimated amount of wheat on farms is 720,000 bu., or 16 per cent of last year's crop. Most of this is held for home consumption, 22 per cent of the crop was shipped out of the county where raised.

It is estimated that 27 per cent of the oat crop is still on the farms. However, the great bulk of this crop is used as hay, or is fed in the straw, so there is but a small amount of the grain remaining.

According to the 1920 Census, the value per acre of all farms in the State was \$52.53. A careful survey shows that land values have declined 25 per cent in the past two years, until, at present, the value of all farm land will not exceed \$39 per acre, with but little selling.

The amount of corn on farms in the United States on March 1 was 1,311,200,000 bu., compared with 1,594,832,000 bu., last year. The amount of wheat was 131,136,000 bu., compared with 217,037,000 bu., in 1921. Oats, 404,461,000 bu., compared with 683,759,000 bu., one year ago.

The amount of barley on farms is 40,950,000 bu., last year 65,229,000 bushels.

TAKE SPECIAL CARE OF HENS DURING HATCHING SEASON.

Now that the hatching season is here again there are numbers of things to remember, according to Kate M. Wells, poultry specialist, Division of Extension. "We must plan the year's work so as to save labor and yet to hold before ourselves at all times the result we are striving for. The poultry flock should be, as it has been for the past two years, one of the best assets the farm has. Let us plan a little better care and a little better feeding of the flock and perhaps a little more work on our part, and find at the end that the hens have responded well and that returns for the year will show increased profits.

Now is the time to plan for the year. Decide how many pullets you want in the laying house next winter and so plan the hatching and brooding work that is here now. If we want

one hundred laying pullets we need to set five or six hundred eggs. These eggs should be hatched during March and April, if of the heavier breed. Leghorns, Anconas and Mino ras may be hatched up to the middle of May, as they develop more rapidly than the heavier breeds.

The production of good hatching eggs is a big factor in getting good hatches of strong, easy-to-raise chicks, and special attention should be paid to this phase of work. One of the best ways have strong vitality eggs is to hatch from hens that are now two years old, and that have had rest during the winter and are just now in good laying action. These hens, if they were our best layers during their pullet year should help to raise the eggs production of our next winter's pullets if mated with a strong, vigorous cockerel raised from our own flock.

Commissioner Peck Writes on Farmer's Problems.

The farmers of the United States have an investment of \$55,000,000,000 in land, \$11,000,000,000 in building, \$9,000,000,000 in live stock, and \$4,000,000,000 in farm implements—a total of \$78,000,000,000 of Productive wealth.

They produce 70 per cent of all our new material, 97 per cent of all our food, furnish 99 per cent of raw materials for our clothing, pay 40 per cent of our taxes and 56 per cent of the freight. Yet he only receives 16 to 23 per cent of the nation's income.

In normal times the farmers buy 47 per cent of the merchandise and manufactured products of the country. The farmer gets only 37 per cent of the consumer's dollar paid for his products.

Such conditions as these are driving the farmers from the farm to the cities and towns, and increasing unemployment. The high price to the consumer causes the laborers in industry to demand an impossible wage of the manufacturer, and as a result the factories are in some instances closed, causing thousands to go hungry, while the prices the farmers are receiving for their products will hardly justify harvesting when grown.

The deflation of prices of farm products brought the purchasing power of the farmer from \$933 in 1919 to \$219 in 1920. In other words, the farmer's purchasing power for two years was reduced \$1,900,000,000, equivalent to \$1,700 per farm.

The producing and selling power is with the consumer. These two classes are allowing 10 per cent of our total population the most vital necessities of our existence.

As farmers and consumers, we know where the trouble is. It is neglect and indifference to marketing. Immediately after harvesting our crops we dump them on the market, glut it, and thereby reduce the price. Instead of doing this we should put our surplus in warehouses, and with our warehouse receipts borrow money if we need it, and then market our products on an orderly market. But we must have warehouse receipts as collateral. We cannot get these things by individual effort, but we can by co-operative effort. Our national government realizes that credit facilities for the farmer have been neglected, and legislation is now in prospect

What God Says

about—New Carts

"And they set the Ark of God upon a new cart." II Sam'l: 6:3.

New carts are quite the vogue.

The effort to get the blessing of God by new ways fills the religious columns of the newspapers with strange advertisements.

This new cart was David's idea, and King David was a man of resource. And yet it must be admitted that he seldom allowed himself to do things according to his own notion. Generally he reverently consulted God about every move.

But this time the idea occurred to him that it would be a great thing to get the Ark of God home to his new city,—"the city of David."

Now there were explicit directions as to just how the Ark was to be moved (read Numbers IV:1-15) but with this new idea in his head he went head-long for the Ark. Yes that's it, "head long." If he had gone heart-long he would have consulted the sacred records. But he put the Ark on a new cart and put a team of oxen to it and God had to kill a man to show how dangerous head-long ways are.

And poor David was flabbergasted.

Now, the ancient records are still the infallible guide to worship and new carts are dangerous and many are killed spiritually trying them.

correct the trouble, to put us in a position to help ourselves, and that is all we ought to ask or expect.

Farmers must realize that they must do what every other class has done—develop cohesion and co-operation in their endeavors. We have delayed too long and we are paying a penalty for our tardiness. The sooner we realize that to be successful farmers we must have business ability as well as knowledge how to produce crops and live stock, the sooner we will remedy our troubles. We have neglected the marketing end of our business. We have not worked together for laws that are necessary to put us on an equal footing with other classes in the matter of finances and marketing.

We have about 13,000,000 farmers who own about \$78,000,000,000 of Productive wealth. To say that we need to be handicapped in providing working funds for our own industry is to admit that we are lacking in business ability. We must agree on what we need, going after it with a solid front, and we can get it. Our demands must be reasonable of course. The consuming population needs our products, recognize our right to have a square deal, and will help us when we work out and submit our program.

Proceedings of March Term of Criminal Court.

Judge J. M. Gardenhire and Attorney General J. R. Mitchell and his able assistant, B. C. Butler, were busily engaged here last week holding Criminal Court. The docket was unusually heavy at this time, as a number of cases were continued from the November term. Notwithstanding the high creeks and backwater, which kept many witnesses from attending, a number of misdemeanor cases were tried by the court. With the exception of the Jesse Young case, the felony docket was continued.

Young was tried on the charge

of an attempt to commit murder in the first degree, and convicted of an attempt to commit voluntary manslaughter. The Jury recommended a jail sentence instead of a penitentiary sentence as the law provides, and the sentence, by agreement, was left to the jury to fix, and Jesse was given an 8 months sentence and is now serving same in the local prison.

Other cases disposed of are as follows, the first 6 being dismissed on showing:

Mrs. Jim Spurlock, tippling; John Walker, carrying pistol; Virgil Scott, public drunkenness; Luke Hix, violating Bone Dry Law; Luke Proctor and Jordan Lovelady, same as Hix.

J. M. Jackson, V. B. L., fined \$50 and costs.

Bob Dennis, public drunkenness, \$35 of \$50 fine remitted on good showing.

Jack Allen, P. D., same as Dennis.

Joe Baldwin, v. b. l., submitted, fined \$50 and costs, and 6 months jail sentence, and 1 cent and costs in a p. d., case.

Johnnie Burris, p. d., submitted, fined \$50 and 30 days in jail.

Bill Wheeler, p. d., fined \$50 and costs, question of jail sentence reserved on good showing.

Claude Thornton, p. d., submitted, fined \$50 and costs, and reserve question of jail sentence.

Chester and Jesse Young, moving over 3 gallon of liquor, mistrial as to Jesse, not guilty as to Chester.

Chester Young, p. d., nollied on costs.

Herman Stafford, carrying Knucks, fined \$50 and costs, and 1 cent and costs in p. d. case.

Lee Steward, p. d., fine \$50 and costs and reserve jail sentence.

Dave Lynn, c. p., 2 cases, submitted, fined \$50 and costs in each case, also, \$50 in p. d., case and \$20 for disturbing worship.

Willie Brown, v. b. l., submitted, fined \$100.00 and costs.

Clay Scott, v. b. l., submitted, fined \$100.00 and costs; and 1 cent and costs in p. d., case.

Guy Tayse, p. d., 1 cent and

costs.

Lula Crowder, p. d., verdict of "not guilty."

Foster Crowder, p. d., same as Lula Crowder.

Bill Bohanan, p. d., submitted fined \$50 and costs.

Esco Stafford, tippling, submitted, fined \$100.00 and costs, and 30 days in jail.

Tom Wilson, p. d., 2 cases, one continued, and 1 cent and costs in the other.

Scott Wilson, d. w., mistrial; public drunkenness, 2 cases, verdicts of "not guilty."

Rad Lynn, p. d., nollied on costs.

Adolph Green, p. d., submitted, fined \$50 and costs.

Stanton McCormack, Bascom Burgess, Allen Manear and Fred Woodward, gaming, submitted, fined one cent and costs as to Woodward and Manear; \$10 as to McCormack, and \$15 as to Burgess. Defendants agreed, under oath, not to gamble any more.

The case against Elijah McClellan, (col.) larceny, was dismissed without costs.

The grand jury returned only 50 indictments this term.

The following citizens served on the grand jury:

W. H. Sadler, Foreman, Harrison Keith, James Hawkins, H. L. Jackson, Dewey Jenkins, Terry Martin, Robinson Anderson, Herman Brown, B. S. Hall, A. M. Cox, J. T. Phillips, Joe Lee, H. S. Holmes.

G. W. Brown, Officer in charge

Regular jury:

J. E. Smith, L. F. Allen, Jas M. Dudley, Ben F. Fox, A. McCawley, Willie Neal, J. T. Landen, Bill Lawson, A. J. Pharris, Henry Burgess, Asa Lynn, Frank Williamson.

Interest Centers in World

Sunday.

Southern Methodists throughout the connection are centering their interest on World Sunday, March 26, at which time every member of that denomination who made a subscription to the Centenary of Missions movement will be asked to make a payment on his pledge.

The "World Sunday" movement which is now sweeping this section was inaugurated, it is said, to arouse Methodists to meet their obligations for every due missionary money, and according to the plans of leaders a special effort will be made in this direction on March 26, the official "World Sunday" of Southern Methodism. When the theme of world missions will be presented in every church within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

During the week following "World Sunday" a church-wide canvass will be made to collect arrearages in centenary payment. It is said that there is a shortage \$4,000,000 in collections to be made up before the meeting of the general Conference in May, 1922.

TEACHERS URGED TO ATTEND M. T. NORMAL.

Ex-Service Men There.

Middle Tennessee, Normal. March 13, 1921.

We are now witnessing the close of another very successful school term. The examinations began yesterday morning and will be completed on Monday. On the whole, the work for this quarter, has been very satisfactory as far as I have been able to find out. However, it is always expected that few will give checks on their dads for three months more, before they can feel that this term's work is entirely finished. But, of course, this type of students are the sons and daughters of men that have no other use for their children but to send them to school, in order that they may spend money. The boys and girls of the class that I have just mentioned, feel that they have no responsibility in life, and, that they will never have anything to do, but to be a parasite on their father's bank account.

Reservations has been made for about sixty more students that are entering the Normal at this time. These sixty students are composed principally of teachers from the different counties of Middle Tennessee. The rural schools are out now, why not Jackson county send down a few of her teachers to take advantage of the opportunity that has been provided for them at this school. The Middle Tenn. Normal is supported by a state fund, for the sole purpose of training teachers for Middle Tenn. Jackson county is fortunate enough to be found in this district, and if she fails to send her teachers here she is robbing herself of a great deal that has been provided for her development and growth.

The Federal Board continues to send the ex-service boys here, that are being given vocational training. Some very high class young men are found among them. The fellows that are here would be considered an asset to any school. A great many of these boys are able to fall in the classes with the other students and move on smoothly with their work. The administration of this institution attempts to make no differentiation between the Federal Board students and the regular ones of the institution. With these prevailing conditions, there could never be any friction between the students of the Federal Board and the main students of the institution.

The vocational boys here are taking courses in dairying, horticulture, poultry, farm management, etc.

The work on the dormitory and the gymnasium has been held up during the past week, due to the inclement weather.

Let this become a monotonous I will stop here.

Wesley Flatt.

Examination For County Superintendents To Be Held March 24-25, 1922.

An examination for county superintendents will be held Friday and Saturday, March 24-25, 1922 in all the counties where the county superintendent is elected by popular vote at the regular county election in August.